UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS
WASHINGTON, D. C.

Release:-
April 11, 1938,
5:00 P.M. (E.S.T.)

GENERAL CROP REPORT AS OF APRIL 1, 1938

The Crop Reporting Board of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics makes the following report from data furnished by crop correspondents, field statisticians, and cooperating State agencies.

CROP	CONDITION APRIL 1			PRODUCTION		
	Average 1927-36	1937	1938	Average 1927-36	1937	Indicated April 1, 1938
	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.
United States						
Winter Wheat [1]	12.0	11.9	12.6	546,396	685,102	725,707
Rye	78	71	81	———	———	———
Pasture	76	66	80	———	———	———
Southern States						
Early Potatoes [2]	75	78	81	———	———	———
Peaches	65	46	71	———	———	———

GRAIN STOCKS ON FARMS ON APRIL 1

CROP	Average 1927-36		1937		1938	
	Percent [3]	1,000 bushels	Percent [3]	1,000 bushels	Percent [3]	1,000 bushels
United States						
Corn [4]	38.4	793,082	32.6	409,074	45.6	1,067,678
Wheat	16.4	124,056	11.4	71,463	14.3	124,883
Oats	35.3	379,097	36.4	286,301	36.3	415,737

[1] Yield per seeded acre.
[2] Includes all Irish (white) potatoes for harvest before September 1 in 10 Southern States.
[3] Percent of previous year's crop.
[4] Data based on corn for grain.

APPROVED:

M. L. WILSON,

ACTING SECRETARY OF AGRICULTURE.

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

CROP REPORT as of April 1, 1938

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS
CROP REPORTING BOARD

Washington, D. C., April 11, 1938
3:00 P.M. (E.T.)

GENERAL CROP REPORT AS OF APRIL 1, 1938

Prospects for crops, ranges and pastures in the country as a whole appear moderately better than at this season in any of the last several years.

The uniformly mild weather of March following a remarkably mild and open winter in the country as a whole brought grass and winter grain crops through the winter with minimum damage and gave them an early start. Much of the late-sown wheat of the eastern half of the country now looks promising. In the main winter wheat belt the above-normal rains in the last few months have improved prospects generally. Conditions as they were on April 1 indicated that a winter wheat crop of about 726,000,000 bushels might be expected. This is nearly 100,000,000 bushels above expectations last December.

The open winter, with grass growing until late in the fall and early in the spring, has enabled farmers and ranchers to conserve supplies of feed and forage. Over wide areas the growth of vegetation was reported to be two weeks further advanced than usual on the first of April. Pastures and winter grains were reported greening up as far north as New York, Minnesota, and Montana and pastures were furnishing considerable feed in the southern half of the country. The seeding of spring grains has been delayed by wet weather in many States, but has progressed rapidly where the soil could be worked and was reported as largely completed during March even in southeastern North Dakota. Milk production showed the biggest March increase in 14 years or more, and egg production per 100 hens continued above previous high records for the month. Vegetables have been moving from one to three weeks earlier than usual from Atlantic and Gulf Coast States but plantings have been delayed in some places on the Pacific Coast.

Fruit trees came through the winter with little injury, but the warm weather caused the trees to bud or bloom unusually early, and since the first of April there has been some unusually cold weather, with freezing temperatures reported in central Texas and in Tennessee and with quite low temperatures in northern fruit belts. While widespread damage to early fruits has been reported, as in Illinois, Tennessee, Missouri and Kansas, the main fruit belts of the country are thought to have escaped serious injury so far and the cold weather has retarded development. This leaves fruit prospects somewhere around average for this time of year, with a fairly good set of peaches reported in the 10 early southern peach States, citrus trees doing well, and apples showing no extensive injury as yet. In the Pacific Northwest some apple growers are handicapped by financial difficulties due to low prices last year. There has been some further loss of trees from drought and few replacements among the few farm orchards remaining in the Plains States. The main fruit belts appear to be progressing normally with further plantings rather generally restricted by low prices.

The moisture situation has improved materially in recent weeks and would appear better than it has been in years if it were not for the general lack of subsoil moisture in much of the central and northern portions of the Great Plains area where repeated droughts have caused heavy losses of crops during five of the last seven seasons. Even in parts of Kansas, which had the wettest March in seven years, and in portions of the other States which have had somewhat more than normal rainfall during recent months, normal moisture reserves have not been restored, and from Kansas and eastern Colorado northward good crop yields are still more than usually dependent on well distributed rain during the remainder of the growing season. The same is probably true of northwestern Missouri, southwestern Iowa and northwestern Minnesota. On the other hand, moisture conditions now appear to average normal or better in Oklahoma, Texas and in nearly the whole area west of the Rockies. In the eastern half of the country there are considerable areas which have had too much rain or floods that will delay spring work but the situation does not yet appear serious.

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Taking the country as a whole, farmers are starting the season with near-record reserves of feed grain and considerable roughage on hand and with rather low but increasing numbers of livestock and poultry. Present indications point to a carry-over of feed grains on farms next July nearly equal to the record July carryover of more than 23,000,000 tons in 1933. Last year, due to the 1936 drought, the carry-over was only about 6,300,000 tons but the average during the preceding 10 years was nearly 15,000,000 tons or a little more than 15 percent of production.

Due to the increased use of tractors no shortage of work stock has developed except possibly in portions of North Dakota where death losses have been heavy and work stock is in poor condition. Probably fully the usual amount of spring work has been accomplished. Better moisture conditions may tend to encourage the more intensive use of farming lands west of the Rockies and some unemployed city workers have returned to the farms near industrial areas. On the other hand, in the drought areas a rather rapid consolidation of farms into larger units is taking place. Taking the country as a whole there are no signs of any general expansion of acreage and, with crop prices low compared with wages and other costs, some shifting towards less intensive cultivation is to be expected.

WINTER WHEAT: A production of 725,707,000 bushels of winter wheat in 1938 is indicated by reports on April 1. This compares with the crop of 685,102,000 bushels in 1937 and the 10-year (1927-1936) average production of 546,396,000 bushels.

Conditions on April 1 indicate an abandonment of about 13 percent, which leaves about 49,900,000 acres for harvest in 1938. The acreage harvested in 1937 was 46,946,000 acres and the previous 10-year average was 37,281,000 acres.

Present prospects indicate a yield of 12.6 bushels on the acreage seeded to winter wheat for harvest in 1938 as published in December 1937. As factors other than the reported condition are taken into consideration in arriving at the indicated yield per acre, condition figures for winter wheat are not shown in this report. Prospects have improved since last December in practically all sections of the country, excepting the Cotton Belt. The greatest improvement has occurred in the Great Plains States where weather conditions have been very favorable since late February. While surface soil conditions appear promising, extensive measurements show a lack of subsoil moisture, in parts of this area, therefore, the winter wheat crop in substantial portions of this area is still largely dependent on future weather conditions. In most of this area, outside of Oklahoma, the indicated yields per seeded acre on April 1 were only average or below. Elsewhere, excepting on the East Coast, the indicated yields per seeded acre were generally above average. Prospects were substantially above average in the Eastern Corn Belt, Missouri, Minnesota, and on the West Coast. In Oregon, there has been a downward adjustment in the indicated yield per seeded acre to allow for acreage intended for winter wheat last fall and included in the estimate of seeded acreage published in December but which was planted too late to classify as winter wheat. Such acreage will be included in the estimates of spring wheat acreage planted in 1938.

Stocks of Grain, April 1

Wheat: The April 1 farm stocks of all wheat were estimated to be 124,883,000 bushels compared with 71,463,000 bushels a year ago, and 124,056,000 bushels, the 10-year (1927-1936) average. The indicated disappearance of wheat from farm stocks since January 1 was 83,862,000 bushels compared with only 56,851,000 bushels for the same period a year ago, and 99,475,000 bushels.

the 10-year (1927-36) average April 1 farm holdings of wheat by classes, amounted to approximately 43,020,000 bushels of hard red winter, 36,569,000 bushels of soft red winter, 24,925,000 bushels of hard red spring, 12,460,000 bushels of white wheat (both winter and spring), and 7,909,000 bushels of durum.

CORN STOCKS: Farm stocks of corn on April 1 were estimated at 1,067,678,000 bushels. This is more than twice as large as the record low stocks of 409,074,000 bushels on farms April 1, 1937 and 35 percent above the 10-year (1927-36) average of 793,082,000 bushels. Present stocks are the highest of any April 1 since 1933 when 1,156,102,000 bushels were on hand. The disappearance of farm stocks from January 1 to April 1 this year amounted to 600,311,000 bushels compared with 397,861,000 bushels for the same period in 1937 and 603,863,000 bushels, the 10-year (1927-36) average.

OATS STOCKS: Stocks of oats on farms April 1 were 415,737,000 bushels, which is a considerably larger reserve supply on farms than the 286,301,000 bushels on that date in 1937, and somewhat larger than the 10-year (1927-36) average of 379,097,000 bushels. The disappearance between January 1 and April 1 was 273,200,000 bushels, compared with disappearance of 195,857,000 bushels in the same period in 1937, and the 10-year (1927-36) average disappearance of 287,053,000 bushels.

The combined April 1 farm stocks of corn and oats was 36,547,000 tons compared to the small stocks of 16,139,000 tons in 1937 and the previous 10-year average of 28,264,000 tons. Disappearance of the two feed grains from January to April this year was about average and amounted to 21,180,000 tons. This compares with a disappearance of only 14,170,000 tons during the first three months of 1937, when supplies were low following the drought of 1936.

RYE: The rye crop came through the winter with less injury than usual and the condition on April 1 was 81 percent of normal compared with 71 percent a year ago and 78 percent, the average for the 10 years, 1927-1936. In the Great Plains area, which includes the important rye-producing States of North Dakota, South Dakota and Nebraska, the April 1 condition is considerably above the unusually low condition of last year and is also slightly above the 10-year average condition. Weather during the winter was generally more favorable than usual, and the April 1 condition of rye shows an increase of 7 points over the December 1 condition of 74 percent, whereas the April 1 10-year average is 3 points below the December 1 10-year average.

PEACHES: The April 1 condition of the peach crop in the 10 Southern peach States averaged 71 percent compared with 46 percent condition reported as of April 1, 1937, and 65 percent for the 10-year period, 1927-36.

In all of the 10 Southern States indications on April 1 pointed to average or above average crops. As a result of the mild winter temperatures, peaches bloomed unusually early in most sections of these States. Growing conditions have been favorable, soil moisture is ample, and trees are in healthy condition. Since April 1, however, there have been periods of low temperatures in some sections of most of these States, and it appears probable that prospects have been reduced to some extent.

In California both Clingstone and Freestone varieties carried a heavy bloom. Rain at blossom time, brown rot, and spring frost injury have reduced the prospects somewhat, but it is yet too early to determine what the final set may be. Important areas of bearing acreage of Clingstone peaches were flooded during the winter, and these lands still carry excessive soil moisture which may be detrimental to the prospective crop. Freestone peaches were not seriously flooded and probably will not be damaged. Available reports from other sections of the country as of April 1 indicated fair to good peach crops. During the first week of April, low temperatures prevailed in New York and in most of the States of the North Central group, but the extent of the damage, if any, is still undetermined.

CITRUS FRUITS: Production of oranges for the 1937-38 season is now indicated to be 69,212,000 boxes. This estimate is approximately 600,000 boxes larger than that of a month ago, due to an increase in the estimates for Valencias and early and mid-season varieties in Florida, and is the largest crop of record. The 1936-37 crop amounted to 53,174,000 boxes, while average annual production during the 10-year period, 1926-35, amounted to 48,090,000 boxes. The grapefruit crop is now estimated at 28,417,000 boxes compared with 30,680,000 boxes in 1936-37, and the 10-year (1926-35) average of 14,712,000 boxes. The present estimate of 28,417,000 boxes is larger than that of a month ago due to an increase of 800,000 boxes in the estimate for Texas, and a slight increase in prospective production in California.

CALIFORNIA: Continued rainy weather in California citrus areas during March tended to promote more than the usual amount of fruit decay in that portion of the Navel crop which remained to be harvested, but in general growing conditions were quite favorable. Harvest of Navel and miscellaneous varieties was estimated to be about 78 percent complete by the end of March. April 1 indications point to a total crop of 42,158,000 boxes of all oranges for the 1937-38 season, compared with 30,063,000 boxes produced in 1936-37, and the 10-year (1926-35) average production of 32,231,000 boxes. Valencia oranges are estimated at 25,840,000 boxes compared with 16,829,000 last season, while Navel and miscellaneous varieties are estimated at 16,318,000 boxes compared with 13,234,000 boxes last season. Grapefruit production for the present marketing season is forecast at 1,917,000 boxes, compared with 1,550,000 boxes in 1936-37 and the 10-year (1926-35) average of 1,358,000 boxes. This month's estimate shows a slight increase over a month ago, due to excellent moisture conditions which have improved the outlook for the late-maturing or "summer" crop.

FLORIDA: Prospective production of all oranges for 1937-38, including tangerines, is now placed at 24,450,000 boxes, or 3 percent larger than estimates of a month ago, and compares with the 22,500,000 - box crop of 1936-37, and the 10-year (1926-35) average of 15,022,000 boxes. Movement of fruit by rail, boat and truck to the end of March was well ahead of movement to the same date a year ago, and present reports indicate that a larger volume of oranges will be handled by canners this year than was handled last season. Estimated production of grapefruit remains at 13,000,000 boxes, compared with 18,100,000 in 1936-37, and the 10-year (1926-35) average production of 11,253,000 boxes.

Citrus bloom was unusually heavy in nearly all sections, but rainfall was light during March and some growers report more than the usual amount of dropping of newly-set fruit. Irrigation has been applied in some areas, however, and present indications point to a good crop for the coming season.

TEXAS: Harvest of grapefruit in the Lower Rio Grand Valley is nearing completion and production is now expected to reach 11,000,000 boxes as compared with 9,630,000 boxes last season, and the 10-year (1926-35) average of 1,483,000 boxes. Estimated orange production remains at 1,900,000 boxes, compared with 2,000,000 boxes produced during the 1936-37 season, and the 10-year (1926-35) average of 344,000 boxes.

ARIZONA: Estimated production of grapefruit in Arizona remains at 2,500,000 boxes, compared with 1,400,000 boxes in 1936-37, and the 10-year (1926-35) average of 618,000 boxes. The quality of the crop now being harvested continues to be good. Groves are in excellent condition, but the delayed harvest of this year's crop may have a detrimental effect on the new crop which is now setting. Harvest of oranges is practically complete and production is estimated

at 323,000 boxes, compared with 220,000 boxes in 1936-37 and the 10-year average of 136,000 boxes. Trees are showing a heavy bloom and present conditions indicate that there will be a good set of fruit for the 1938-39 season.

POTATOES: Condition of the early potato crop in the 10 Southern States as of April 1 averaged 81 percent of normal. This compares with the reported condition of 78 percent a year ago, and the 1927-36 average of 75 percent.

Mild temperatures and adequate rainfall have contributed to the unusually high condition of the early potato crop on April 1. Reports from almost every State indicate exceptionally good stands, vigorous vine growth, and early maturity. Movement of the commercial crop from most sections will start somewhat earlier this season than in 1937. Although yield prospects are somewhat brighter than last year, a reduced commercial acreage is expected to result in a total movement slightly smaller than a year ago.

SUGAR BEETS: Production of sugarbeets amounted to 8,749,000 short tons compared with 9,028,000 short tons produced in 1936, and 11,030,000 short tons in the record year 1933. The decrease from 1936 production was 279,000 tons, or 3.1 percent. The harvested area was 752,000 acres, compared with 776,000 acres harvested for the 1936 crop. The abandoned area totaled 61,000 acres or 7.5 percent, which compared with 7.9 percent of the acreage usually abandoned after planting, as shown by averages over a period of years (1926-1935), but is much below the 18.5 percent acreage loss in the extreme drought year 1934.

The beet yield per acre was 11.6 tons, the same as in 1936, and compares with 10.4 tons the 1935 yield, and 9.8 tons the yield in 1934. Yields in the Western States were good on the whole. Irrigation water was ample in the Mountain States - Colorado, Wyoming, Utah, Montana, and Idaho - excepting that in Colorado there was some shortage of water during September and late August - shortage enough to lower yields in the Arkansas and the San Luis Valleys. Beets in California got a late start; many growers planted late because of soggy land resulting from prolonged rains; wet and cool weather retarded growth in the early fields and at harvest the beets were generally small. In the eastern beet area the yield prospect was hampered at times by adverse weather conditions in Michigan. Heavy rains in Ohio interfered with cultivation and increased the damage from root rot.

Sugar production amounted to 1,284,000 short tons, compared with 1,304,000 tons produced in 1936; with 1,185,000 tons in 1935; with 1,160,000 tons in 1934; and 1,642,000 tons in the record year 1933.

Colorado, as usual, held first rank as a beet sugar producing State with California second and Montana third. Important States in which sugar production was larger in 1937 than in 1936 were Montana, Idaho, Utah, Wyoming, Nebraska, and Minnesota. Especially notable decreases in both acreage and production were recorded in California, Colorado, and Michigan.

The average sugar yield (1.71 tons) per harvested acre was slightly above the yield of 1936 which was 1.68 tons; sugar yield in 1935 was 1.55 tons; in 1934 it was 1.51 tons; and in the record year of 1933 it was 1.67 tons. The 1937 sugar crop was produced by eighty-six factories operating in sixteen States, six factories more than worked to produce the crop of 1936.

Sugarbeet pulp production amounted to 165,000 tons of molasses pulp, 50,000 tons of dried pulp, and 1,600,000 tons of moist pulp. In 1936 production was 157,000 tons of molasses pulp, 73,000 tons dried pulp, and 1,543,000 tons of moist pulp.

PASTURES: Favored by unusually warm weather in February and March and by adequate moisture in most areas, pastures started unusually early this year and by the end of March were supplying considerable feed in the Southern half of the country. On April 1 this year, prior to the recent cold weather and snow in the Central States, the reported condition of farm pastures was above the 1927-36 average for t that date in nearly all States except some in the Central and Northern Plains area where last year's dry weather was still reflected in a short supply of old feed in pastures and ranges and thinned stands. For the country as a whole the condition of pastures on April 1 averaged 80.1 percent of normal compared with 66.0 percent a year earlier, and an average of 76.4 percent for April 1 in the ten preceding years.

Ranges were in excellent condition west of the Rockies and in the Southern Plains area. In the range sections of the Plains States further north old feed was short and subsoil moisture inadequate, but topsoil moisture was sufficient to start new growth. Wheat pastures were furnishing considerable feed in Kansas and Oklahoma.

Since April 1, the growth of pastures has been checked by colder weather in Northern, Central and Southwestern States. However, if normal temperatures prevail from now on, pastures may be expected to be moderately early, and except in the Central and Northern Plains, are in better position to furnish spring feed than in any of the last half dozen years.

MILK PRODUCTION: Following the sharpest March increase that has occurred during the 14 years of record, the April 1 production of milk in the United States was about 8 percent greater than it was last year, and somewhat greater than in any previous year. However, milk production was not particularly out of line with current needs, for milk production per capita was only about 1 percent above the average for April 1 during the 10 years prior to 1937.

It seems probable that milk production will show somewhat more than the usual seasonal increase this spring, unless prevented by lower prices. The unusually large increase during March was probably due in part to temporary factors including the generally mild weather which prevailed until the end of the month and the early grass which provided some feed as far north as the Central Corn Belt. Recently, however, dairy products, like meat animals, have been selling at prices that were relatively favorable when compared either with prices of feed grains and mill feeds or with the very low prices being secured for most cash crops. As the milk cows freshen this spring, they will probably be fairly well fed. The number of cows and heifers (beef and dairy) slaughtered under Federal inspection has declined somewhat and there is reason to believe it may decline further.

In all major geographic areas, milk production per cow in herds kept by crop correspondents on April 1 was above the 1927-36 average for that date. In the West North Central States and South Central States, milk production per cow on April 1 this year was about 15 percent heavier than on the same date last year when effects of the 1936 drought were still being felt on milk production. In other major groups of States, except the North Atlantic, production per cow was above a year ago. For the country as a whole, milk production per cow in herds kept by crop correspondents averaged 14.12 pounds on April 1, compared with 13.11 pounds on the same date in 1937, and an average of 13.64 pounds for April 1 in the preceding 10 years.

Crop correspondents reported 69.8 percent of their milk cows in production April 1. This is the same as reported on April 1, 1932 and slightly higher than for that date in any other of the 14 years on record. It compares with an average of 68.3 percent for April 1 in the period 1927-36.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

CROP REPORT as of April 1, 1938

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS
CROP REPORTING BOARD

Washington, D. C., April 11, 1938
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WINTER WHEAT

State	Yield per seeded acre: Average 1927-36	1937	Indicated 1938	Production: Average 1927-36	1937	Indicated 1938
	Bushels			Thousand bushels		
N. Y.	19.0	23.3	19.0	4,838	8,184	5,795
N.J.	21.1	19.2	20.0	1,192	1,462	1,440
Pa.	17.8	21.6	18.5	17,720	23,364	20,054
Ohio	17.8	18.1	20.0	34,585	46,056	48,220
Ind.	15.6	15.0	17.0	27,694	34,592	34,408
Ill.	15.0	16.1	16.5	31,588	45,150	40,244
Mich.	19.6	17.9	20.0	15,682	18,426	18,080
Wis.	16.3	17.0	18.0	592	1,224	1,296
Minn.	16.4	18.9	18.5	2,926	6,212	5,180
Iowa	16.8	17.0	15.5	6,207	15,688	10,292
Mo.	12.4	12.1	14.0	21,576	41,097	37,940
S.Dak.	8.9	6.2	8.0	1,414	1,105	2,248
Nebr.	13.0	10.3	13.0	46,400	45,654	61,373
Kans.	10.0	9.2	10.0	133,463	158,040	174,460
Del.	17.3	15.6	17.5	1,655	1,376	1,488
Md.	18.1	18.7	18.5	8,372	9,044	9,028
Va.	13.7	14.8	13.0	8,598	9,720	8,814
W.Va.	14.0	15.0	14.0	1,855	2,736	2,338
N.C.	10.1	11.1	10.0	4,275	5,817	5,240
S.C.	9.1	8.3	9.0	974	1,416	1,620
Ga.	8.1	7.4	8.0	934	1,445	1,872
Ky.	11.4	16.8	13.0	3,869	10,212	7,982
Tenn.	9.7	12.0	10.0	3,538	6,750	5,620
Ala.	9.7	9.6	10.5	46	77	84
Ark.	7.6	8.9	8.0	406	1,050	752
Okla.	9.4	11.6	12.0	44,015	65,462	71,508
Tex.	7.5	7.8	7.5	29,984	41,690	39,862
Mont.	10.8	6.6	12.5	9,256	6,391	13,762
Idaho	18.2	18.2	20.0	12,360	14,388	15,180
Wyo.	8.2	5.8	7.0	1,273	1,392	1,589
Colo.	6.3	8.1	6.5	9,672	11,151	9,399
N.Mex.	5.6	6.9	10.0	2,277	2,829	4,100
Ariz.	21.6	23.0	23.0	733	1,035	1,035
Utah	15.7	14.5	18.0	3,001	2,820	3,834
Nev.	25.1	28.0	27.0	74	84	108
Wash.	20.1	16.2	23.0	26,181	16,625	29,900
Oreg.	17.5	14.6	17.5	14,924	8,580	14,892
Calif.	15.7	19.5	18.0	12,194	16,758	14,670
U.S.	12.0	11.9	12.6	546,396	685,102	725,707

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WHEAT STOCKS ON FARMS APRIL 1

State	Percent of previous year's crop: Average 1927-36	1937	1938	Quantity: Average 1927-36	1937	1938
	Percent			Thousand bushels		
Me.	29	28	15	27	33	11
N.Y.	29	18	27	1,371	1,034	2,235
N.J.	19	11	20	228	141	292
Pa.	20	19	23	3,669	3,727	5,422
Ohio	19	9	15	6,708	3,625	6,920
Ind.	13	8.5	13	3,775	2,639	4,513
Ill.	12	5.5	13	4,024	2,004	5,944
Mich.	26	20	29	4,164	3,340	5,411
Wis.	37	34	36	730	499	735
Minn.	31	33	24	6,088	5,655	3,588
Iowa	20	14	16	1,283	1,177	2,556
Mo.	13	4.5	12	2,707	1,413	4,945
N.Dak.	28	61	28	21,638	11,733	16,244
S.Dak.	55	98	28	7,875	4,200	4,256
Nebr.	20	10	13	7,833	4,734	6,134
Kans.	13	4.5	11	17,756	5,412	17,386
Del.	13	4.5	10	211	64	138
Md.	11	5	9.5	987	449	859
Va.	17	11	17	1,564	865	1,652
W.Va.	22	15	25	406	332	684
N.C.	18	15	16	784	779	931
S.C.	8	11	7.5	75	162	106
Ga.	9	16	11	85	250	159
Ky.	8	3.5	5.5	287	206	562
Tenn.	10	6.5	10	356	316	675
Ala.	9	6	10	4	3	8
Ark.	8	5.5	12	31	33	126
Okla	10	6	11	4,667	1,651	7,201
Tex.	5	2	3	1,933	379	1,251
Mont.	23	32	22	9,752	4,370	4,822
Idaho	16	13	13	3,990	2,959	3,687
Wyo.	27	19	23	817	287	704
Colo.	14	11	14	1,841	1,176	2,220
N.Mex.	10	4	13	278	41	408
Ariz.	6	2	4	39	22	41
Utah	21	26	28	1,084	1,206	1,520
Nev.	14	27	7.5	51	97	31
Wash.	7	5	6	3,040	2,332	2,924
Oreg.	7	10	11	1,348	2,034	2,247
Calif.	4	0.5	2	548	84	335
U.S.	16.4	11.4	14.3	124,056	71,465	124,883

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Washington, D. C., April 11, 1938
3:00 P.M. (E.T.)

CORN STOCKS ON FARMS APRIL 1 1/

State	Percent of previous year's crop			Quantity		
	Average 1927-36	1937	1938	Average 1927-36	1937	1938
	Percent			Thousand bushels		
Me.	21	22	17	17	17	6
N.H.	31	35	25	44	43	32
Vt.	25	29	25	88	124	80
Mass.	38	45	35	147	170	144
R.I.	38	40	45	28	30	36
Conn.	40	45	38	216	222	207
N.Y.	36	34	32	1,647	1,518	1,852
N.J.	44	48	50	2,554	2,820	3,382
Pa.	37	44	45	14,330	18,717	22,356
Ohio	34	29	40	40,532	32,624	60,733
Ind.	36	31	47	49,916	33,204	93,398
Ill.	46	30	56	128,832	59,378	235,327
Mich.	32	34	38	8,891	9,614	15,882
Wis.	24	20	31	7,254	2,750	9,923
Minn.	30	23	39	28,088	13,409	51,114
Iowa	43	29	51	151,930	43,181	236,523
Mo.	39	29	44	43,147	7,466	48,968
N.Dak.	16	29	21	375	83	719
S.Dak.	33	67	39	16,112	2,096	13,347
Nebr.	56	55	43	70,477	5,572	30,486
Kans.	52	31	30	29,600	924	6,188
Del.	42	44	46	1,535	1,761	1,854
Md.	40	40	45	5,816	6,970	7,906
Va.	37	37	41	11,467	10,326	14,470
W.Va.	30	27	33	3,532	2,906	4,383
N.C.	41	43	42	15,945	18,090	18,477
S.C.	41	44	44	8,433	9,545	10,765
Ga.	42	41	45	16,398	13,530	21,476
Fla.	31	30	28	2,008	2,017	2,111
Ky.	36	30	43	22,870	15,530	31,706
Tenn.	39	37	42	23,619	20,690	27,357
Ala.	42	46	47	16,143	18,630	21,522
Miss.	38	41	44	13,068	15,980	19,697
Ark.	37	36	37	11,273	9,402	14,497
La.	27	34	36	5,203	6,907	8,770
Okla.	26	10	32	11,728	1,999	9,354
Tex.	30	25	27	23,041	16,598	18,541
Mont.	21	20	29	84	24	147
Idaho	28	20	30	237	161	296
Wyo.	24	21	24	258	125	317
Colo.	29	28	24	4,521	2,607	1,382
N.Mex.	32	34	47	908	571	1,125
Ariz.	22	14	15	85	55	56
Utah	17	18	18	30	42	45
Nev.	13	18	12	3	5	.4
Wash.	18	20	28	74	75	145
Oreg.	18	26	34	156	287	426
Calif.	29	18	10	420	279	146
U.S.	38.4	32.6	45.6	793,082	409,074	1,067,678

1/ Data based on corn for grain.

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

CROP REPORT as of April 1, 1938

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS
CROP REPORTING BOARD

Washington, D. C., April 11, 1938
3:00 P.M. (E.T.)

OATS STOCKS ON FARMS APRIL 1

State	Percent of previous year's crop			Quantity		
	Average 1927-36	1937	1938	Average 1927-36	1937	1938
	Percent			Thousand bushels		
Me.	42	42	54	1,880	1,735	2,136
N.H.	38	50	52	111	171	146
Vt.	35	36	37	686	737	570
Mass.	30	20	15	57	34	22
R.I.	30	25	27	20	16	16
Conn.	30	30	38	68	49	66
N.Y.	41	43	39	10,304	7,909	7,332
N.J.	38	40	38	491	627	581
Pa.	40	42	39	11,078	10,084	9,635
Ohio	32	29	33	17,445	11,755	11,719
Ind.	30	32	30	15,122	12,321	13,792
Ill.	34	33	39	39,307	32,871	63,261
Mich.	38	42	35	16,096	13,516	11,995
Wis.	35	37	37	28,477	22,022	29,363
Minn.	38	43	40	50,621	40,582	66,128
Iowa	40	39	40	73,823	61,611	103,590
Mo.	28	30	32	9,686	8,799	13,888
N.Dak.	46	180	48	15,880	8,514	14,353
S.Dak.	62	83	44	21,673	10,551	13,758
Nebr.	43	52	33	22,294	9,915	11,760
Kans.	27	21	23	8,443	6,759	8,136
Del.	26	30	33	23	24	29
Md.	30	34	24	434	385	260
Va.	24	22	28	642	285	470
W.Va.	32	37	33	830	446	502
N.C.	15	16	20	542	549	966
S.C.	8	12	14	674	1,017	1,411
Ga.	9	12	8	573	834	693
Fla.	6	2	2	7	3	3
Ky.	23	20	30	581	211	554
Tenn.	16	14	15	333	129	222
Ala.	7	5	8	144	94	212
Miss.	8	8	11	72	104	157
Ark.	16	9.5	16	410	292	528
La.	11	18	22	59	202	307
Okla.	21	20	25	5,518	4,064	6,837
Tex.	23	26	22	9,334	5,864	6,695
Mont.	50	52	51	4,230	1,167	2,191
Idaho	38	33	34	1,829	1,556	1,686
Wyo.	45	25	51	1,418	419	1,353
Colo.	42	37	36	1,973	1,575	1,596
N.Mex.	25	15	45	154	60	270
Ariz.	12	10	10	36	30	23
Utah	34	31	39	506	368	445
Nev.	23	30	19	20	46	20
Wash.	35	26	32	2,675	2,214	2,579
Oreg.	27	31	33	2,238	3,565	3,419
Calif.	10	5.5	2	201	224	62
U.S.	35.3	36.4	36.3	379,097	286,301	415,737

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

CROP REPORT as of April 1, 1938

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS
CROP REPORTING BOARD

Washington, D. C., April 11, 1938
3:00 P.M. (E.T.)

State	RYE: Condition April 1: Average 1927-36	RYE: Condition April 1: 1937	RYE: Condition April 1: 1938	PASTURE: Condition April 1: Average 1927-36	PASTURE: Condition April 1: 1937	PASTURE: Condition April 1: 1938
	Percent			Percent		
Me.	-	-	-	91	77	88
N.H.	-	-	-	88	79	90
Vt.	-	-	-	92	98	95
Mass.	-	-	-	88	93	96
R.I.	-	-	-	87	71	77
Conn.	-	-	-	88	85	87
N.Y.	84	79	85	81	77	86
N.J.	90	91	90	84	81	84
Pa.	82	82	85	80	75	84
Ohio	81	81	91	78	69	90
Ind.	82	80	90	78	64	90
Ill.	85	81	93	79	68	90
Mich.	81	75	85	76	74	85
Wis.	84	83	89	81	79	85
Minn.	81	82	86	77	73	82
Iowa	88	88	86	83	71	82
Mo.	82	80	80	77	57	82
N.Dak.	71	47	70	64	34	58
S.Dak.	73	61	76	67	37	63
Nebr.	80	64	79	77	51	52
Kans.	78	85	83	71	56	58
Del.	86	90	91	81	72	86
Md.	83	88	87	77	72	87
Va.	82	90	84	76	77	88
W.Va.	80	82	83	77	76	83
N.C.	82	86	87	78	77	87
S.C.	76	73	76	66	59	69
Ga.	76	80	81	69	69	78
Fla.	-	-	-	75	74	81
Ky.	81	80	91	75	67	85
Tenn.	80	87	89	74	68	87
Ala.	-	-	-	67	67	82
Miss.	-	-	-	70	61	83
Ark.	-	-	-	73	65	82
La.	-	-	-	70	70	87
Okla.	73	80	89	68	52	72
Tex.	72	80	84	73	68	84
Mont.	79	71	85	72	45	67
Idaho	92	88	93	85	84	93
Wyo.	75	61	75	77	62	82
Colo.	67	55	72	72	67	64
N.Mex.	-	-	-	71	58	77
Ariz.	-	-	-	88	93	92
Utah	88	94	90	83	88	90
Nev.	-	-	-	82	88	85
Wash.	83	75	90	79	74	82
Oreg.	88	85	97	83	64	89
Calif.	-	86	97	83	74	95
U.S.	78	71	81	76	66	80

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

CROP REPORT as of April 1, 1938

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS
CROP REPORTING BOARD

Washington, D. C., April 11, 1938
3:00 P.M. (E.T.)

State	PEACHES: April 1 Condition: Average 1927-36	PEACHES: April 1 Condition: 1937	PEACHES: April 1 Condition: 1938	EARLY POTATOES 1/: April 1 Condition: Average 1927-36	EARLY POTATOES 1/: April 1 Condition: 1937	EARLY POTATOES 1/: April 1 Condition: 1938
		Percent			Percent	
North Carolina	74	55	92	80	83	86
South Carolina	69	48	74	74	67	78
Georgia	70	41	70	72	72	78
Florida	72	52	72	76	82	82
Alabama	68	43	75	72	78	81
Mississippi	68	44	76	73	70	79
Arkansas	57	46	62	78	75	81
Louisiana	68	59	73	75	77	85
Oklahoma	42	40	53	77	80	82
Texas	58	54	68	74	73	75
10 States	65	46	71	75	78	81

1/ Includes all Irish (white) potatoes for harvest before September 1 in States mentioned.

CONDITION OF COMMERCIAL TRUCK CROPS FOR SHIPMENT ON APRIL 1, 1938, WITH COMPARISONS

	10-yr. av. April 1, 1927-36	April 1, 1937	April 1, 1938
		Percent	
Artichokes (California)	1/ 82.0	90.0	75.0
Asparagus	83.1	83.4	61.5
Lima Beans (Florida)	-	75.0	82.0
Snap Beans	69.1	79.3	79.3
Beets	73.0	82.2	76.0
Cabbage	69.1	71.2	74.3
Cantaloups	88.8	79.1	89.9
Carrots	82.5	87.0	78.5
Cauliflower	83.0	90.0	80.5
Celery	79.9	80.3	80.0
Green Corn	1/ 75.5	80.0	85.0
Cucumbers	66.9	52.5	84.6
Eggplant (Florida)	65.0	72.0	83.0
Lettuce	84.7	80.0	74.7
Onions	74.9	73.0	75.6
Green Peas	79.8	74.8	70.4
Green Peppers (Florida)	66.0	69.0	78.0
Early Irish Potatoes	77.7	83.1	84.0
Spinach	67.7	71.6	73.0
Strawberries	76.9	67.9	85.9
Tomatoes	75.1	82.9	84.7
Watermelons	72.2	80.0	88.4

1/ Short-time average.

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
CROP REPORT as of April 1, 1938
BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS
CROP REPORTING BOARD
Washington, D. C., April 11, 1938
3:00 P.M. (E.T.)

CITRUS FRUITS

Crop and State	Production 1/ Average 1926-35	1936	Indicated 1937
	Thousand boxes		
ORANGES:			
California, all	32,231	30,063	42,158
Valencias	17,265	16,829	25,840
Navels & Misc.	14,966	13,234	16,318
Florida, all	15,022	22,500	24,450
Early & Midseason	---	12,000	13,000
Valencias	---	7,500	9,200
Tangerines	---	3,000	2,250
Texas	344	2,000	1,900
Arizona	136	220	323
Alabama	83	56	76
Mississippi	30	26	67
Louisiana	235	309	238
7 States 2/	48,090	55,174	69,212
GRAPEFRUIT:			
Florida, all	11,253	18,100	13,000
Seedless	---	6,000	5,000
Other	---	12,100	8,000
California	1,358	1,550	1,917
Texas	1,483	9,630	11,000
Arizona	618	1,400	2,500
4 States 2/	14,712	30,680	28,417
LEMONS:			
California 2/	7,426	8,102	3/ 8,550
LIMES:			
Florida	9	45	110

1/ Relates to crop from bloom of year shown, picking beginning November 1 in California and September 1 in other States.

2/ Net content of boxes varies. In California and Arizona the approximate average for oranges is 70 lb. net and grapefruit 60 lb.; in Florida and other States oranges 30 lb. and grapefruit 80 lb.; California lemons, about 76 lb. net.

3/ January 1 indicated production.

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

CROP REPORT as of April 1, 1938.

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS
CROP REPORTING BOARD

Washington, D. C., April 11, 1938
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SUGAR BEETS (IN STATES WHERE GROWN)

State	Acreage planted: Average 1926-35	Acreage planted: 1936	Acreage planted: 1937	Acreage harvested: Average 1926-35	Acreage harvested: 1936	Acreage harvested: 1937
	Thousand acres					
Ohio	37	34	29	33	28	25
Mich.	107	109	86	96	98	76
Nebr.	78	75	65	75	68	63
Mont.	50	71	76	47	60	70
Idaho	47	54	53	41	52	51
Wyo.	47	53	49	43	44	47
Colo.	208	182	169	196	171	160
Utah	57	37	51	50	36	46
Calif.	84	144	143	79	139	132
Other	100	96	92	90	80	82
U. S.	816	855	813	750	776	752

SUGAR BEETS (IN STATES WHERE GROWN) — BEET SUGAR

State	Yield per acre: Avg. 1926-35	Yield per acre: 1936	Yield per acre: 1937	Production: Avg. 1926-35	Production: 1936	Production: 1937	Production 1/: Avg. 1926-35	Production 1/: 1936	Production 1/: 1937
	Short tons			Thous. short tons			Thous. short tons		
Ohio	8.7	9.2	5.8	274	259	144	31	28	14
Mich.	7.6	8.8	7.2	744	867	549	109	116	79
Nebr.	12.2	11.5	14.0	918	782	882	120	105	113
Mont.	11.5	10.9	12.2	548	654	852	82	91	122
Idaho	10.4	11.9	12.1	443	619	615	68	91	99
Wyo.	11.6	11.0	13.0	502	486	612	2/ 81	84	94
Colo.	12.4	13.1	12.4	2,433	2,234	1,992	351	335	303
Utah	11.6	13.9	12.4	587	500	570	86	70	81
Calif.	11.9	14.2	12.9	982	1,975	1,707	103	310	284
Other	8.6	8.2	10.1	771	652	826	95	74	95
U. S.	10.9	11.6	11.6	8,202	9,028	8,749	1,178	1,304	1,284

1/ Includes some sugar manufactured from beets and beet molasses originating in other States.
2/ Short-time average.

SUGAR BEET PULP PRODUCTION

Item	Avg. 1926-35	1936	1937
	Thous. short tons		
Molasses pulp	110	157	165
Dried pulp	85	73	50
Moist pulp	1/ 1,380	1,543	1,600

1/ Short-time average.

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS
CROP REPORTING BOARD
WASHINGTON, D. C.

MILK PRODUCED PER MILK COW IN HERDS KEPT BY CROP REPORTERS 1/

State	April 1 (Avg.) 1927-36	April 1 1936	April 1 1937	April 1 1938
	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds
N.Eng.	15.67	15.08	15.94	15.99
N.Y.	17.2	17.7	18.5	17.6
N.J.	18.7	18.3	19.7	20.3
Pa.	17.2	17.3	17.5	17.3
N.Atl.	16.89	17.01	17.78	17.44
Ohio	15.1	14.9	15.2	15.0
Ind.	13.7	13.0	13.3	14.1
Ill.	14.4	13.7	14.6	15.0
Mich.	17.4	17.5	17.6	17.4
Wis.	17.4	17.2	17.2	17.5
E.N.Cent.	16.00	15.73	15.90	16.23
Minn.	17.3	17.5	16.0	18.4
Iowa	14.2	14.3	13.6	15.4
Mo.	9.4	9.3	8.1	9.6
N.Dak.	12.3	12.4	10.8	11.7
S.Dak.	11.7	10.9	9.1	11.0
Nebr.	13.7	13.3	11.3	13.1
Kans.	14.4	13.9	12.5	15.5
W.N.Cent.	13.64	13.44	12.67	14.06
Md.	13.8	13.1	13.9	14.2
Va.	10.0	9.6	10.2	10.7
W.Va.	9.6	8.6	8.9	9.1
N.C.	10.4	10.0	10.2	10.8
S.C.	10.0	9.7	9.3	10.6
S.Atl.	10.18	9.70	9.96	10.62
Ky.	10.2	9.5	9.3	10.5
Tenn.	9.0	8.8	8.9	9.8
Miss.	7.2	6.6	6.4	7.3
Ark.	8.1	8.1	7.7	9.1
Okla.	10.9	10.4	10.9	12.2
Tex.	9.4	9.5	9.0	10.7
S.Cent.	9.11	8.79	8.69	9.93
Mont.	12.0	12.3	12.1	12.8
Idaho	16.2	16.1	15.6	16.3
Wyo.	11.4	11.3	11.1	12.7
Colo.	13.5	14.1	13.0	14.7
Wash.	16.8	16.8	17.0	17.2
Oreg.	15.8	16.1	15.7	15.4
Calif.	19.7	20.2	17.7	20.1
West.	15.06	15.54	14.71	15.74
U.S.	13.64	13.36	13.11	14.12

1/ Averages obtained by dividing the reported daily milk production of herds, kept by reporters by the total number of milk cows (in milk or dry) in these herds. The regional averages shown were based in part on records from less important dairy States not shown separately, as follows: South Atlantic, Delaware, Georgia, Florida; South Central, Alabama, Louisiana; Western, New Mexico, Arizona, Utah, Nevada.

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
CROP REPORT as of April 1, 1938.
BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS
CROP REPORTING BOARD
Washington, D. C., April 11, 1938
3:00 P.M. (E.T.)

NUMBER OF HENS PER FLOCK, AND OF EGGS LAID PER HEN AND PER FLOCK, FIRST DAY OF MONTH 1/

Geographic Division	Layers per flock 2/			Eggs per 100 layers 2/			Eggs per flock		
	Jan.1	Mch.1	Apr.1 3/	Aggregate Jan-Apr.	Mch.1	Apr.1 3/	Aggregate Jan-Apr.	Mch. 1	Apr.1 3/
NORTH ATL.									
1925-34(Av.)	94.4	91.0	88.3	143	38.8	54.5	130	35.3	47.9
1936	96.1	96.4	91.9	156	40.5	58.0	147	39.0	53.1
1937	104.1	97.4	95.5	176	48.4	55.8	173	47.1	53.2
1938	96.7	93.8	91.2	177	47.9	59.2	166	44.7	54.0
NORTH CENT.									
1925-34(Av.)	117.5	114.4	111.9	123	35.4	52.1	141	40.5	58.7
1936	111.1	104.4	103.7	117	26.2	53.9	126	28.1	56.1
1937	111.4	106.2	104.2	128	34.5	51.4	140	37.5	53.7
1938	102.4	99.8	98.0	148	38.7	58.4	150	39.2	57.2
SOUTH ATL.									
1925-34(Av.)	61.4	59.2	56.8	142	41.9	51.4	83	24.8	29.2
1936	56.5	53.6	51.4	136	38.4	53.2	72	20.8	27.1
1937	61.4	57.4	56.3	150	43.0	51.9	87	24.6	29.0
1938	55.8	54.3	52.7	162	48.6	55.8	88	26.4	29.1
SOUTH CENT.									
1925-34(Av.)	69.2	66.4	63.0	136	41.6	52.4	90	27.9	33.0
1936	57.4	56.2	53.8	136	38.3	54.3	76	21.4	29.4
1937	64.7	61.4	57.5	138	42.7	52.5	84	26.1	30.1
1938	59.3	58.5	56.1	156	44.9	57.1	90	26.4	31.8
WESTERN									
1925-34(Av.)	73.7	71.9	69.7	152	44.5	56.8	106	31.1	39.2
1936	70.6	68.0	66.0	160	42.1	58.1	106	27.2	38.1
1937	72.2	71.1	69.0	156	44.4	58.0	108	30.4	39.6
1938	71.1	69.5	66.9	163	43.5	57.7	112	29.9	38.5
UNITED STATES									
1925-34(Av.)	87.5	84.7	82.0	132	38.4	52.8	112	32.7	43.2
1936	80.6	76.7	74.8	130	32.6	54.7	100	25.4	40.8
1937	84.2	80.0	77.5	140	39.2	52.8	112	31.7	40.7
1938	77.6	75.8	73.7	155	42.2	57.9	118	32.5	42.5

1/ Covering about 20,000 flocks owned by Crop Reporters. These flocks are larger, and better cared for than on the average farm, the difference being greatest in the South.
2/ Including hens and pullets of laying age.
3/ April 1938 figures are preliminary.

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

CROP REPORT as of April 1, 1938.

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS
CROP REPORTING BOARD

Washington, D. C., April 11, 1938
3:00 P.M. (E.T.)

PRICES OF EGGS, CHICKENS AND TURKEYS; AND OF FEED FOR POULTRY

United States average mid-month prices to farmers at local markets

Prices of 100 pounds of feed used in a farm poultry ration *

	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
1910-14(Av)	122.8	125.1	126.9	129.6	132.7	134.2	137.0	136.4	140.2	131.4	124.5	122.5
1936	113.4	115.7	116.6	115.7	117.7	118.0	149.8	183.8	186.1	178.5	175.8	181.6
1937	192.2	196.3	196.3	214.1	213.6	203.5	201.6	175.3	162.2	122.2	108.2	108.9
1938	114.7	114.2	111.3									

Prices received for one dozen eggs

1910-14(Av)	28.0	23.7	19.6	16.6	16.7	16.7	16.7	18.0	20.3	23.9	28.1	30.4
1936	22.8	23.8	17.5	16.8	18.1	18.9	20.0	22.4	24.5	27.6	32.5	30.5
1937	23.1	20.1	19.9	20.1	17.9	17.6	19.4	20.4	22.9	25.2	28.0	26.0
1938	21.6	16.4	16.2									

Prices received for one pound of chicken

1910-14(Av)	10.8	11.1	11.4	11.8	11.8	11.7	12.2	12.1	11.9	11.7	10.9	10.6
1936	16.5	16.9	16.6	16.9	16.6	16.4	16.1	15.1	14.9	14.0	13.2	12.6
1937	13.4	13.6	14.4	15.2	14.8	14.8	15.3	16.8	17.4	17.6	16.9	16.4
1938	16.7	16.0	15.9									

Prices received for one pound of turkey

1910-14(Av)	14.6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	13.8	14.5	14.5
1936	19.9	18.8	17.8	17.1	16.2	15.4	15.3	15.5	15.9	15.9	15.0	14.3
1937	14.1	14.0	14.2	14.3	14.0	13.7	13.9	14.2	15.0	16.7	17.9	18.0
1938	17.5	17.7	17.2									

* Price of poultry ration is computed on the basis of prices received by farmers for grain, and paid by them for bran and tankage.

QUANTITY OF POULTRY PRODUCTS REQUIRED TO BUY 100 POUNDS OF POULTRY RATION

Dozens of eggs required (feed-egg ratio)

	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
1927-36(Av)	4.61	5.70	6.90	7.28	7.45	7.73	7.40	6.86	5.74	4.73	3.88	4.04
1936	4.97	4.86	6.66	6.89	6.50	6.24	7.49	8.21	7.60	6.47	5.41	5.95
1937	8.32	9.77	9.86	10.65	11.93	11.56	10.39	8.59	7.08	4.85	3.86	4.19
1938	5.31	6.96	6.87									

Pounds of chicken required (feed-chicken ratio)

1927-36(Av)	7.95	7.81	7.68	7.56	7.82	8.09	8.65	9.14	8.90	8.68	8.58	8.90
1936	6.87	6.85	7.02	6.85	7.09	7.20	9.30	12.17	12.49	12.75	13.32	14.41
1937	14.34	14.43	13.63	14.09	14.43	13.75	13.18	10.43	9.32	6.94	6.40	6.64
1938	6.87	7.14	7.00									

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
CROP REPORT as of April 1, 1938
BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS
CROP REPORTING BOARD
Washington, D. C., April 11, 1938
3:00 P.M. (E.T.)

APRIL POULTRY AND EGG PRODUCTION

Farm flocks showed on April 1 a less than usual seasonal decrease in number of layers during March, a record heavy production of eggs per layer, and an exceptionally large number of early hatched chicks on hand.

Layers: The reported average number of layers per flock for the United States was 73.7, this being about 5 percent less than a year earlier and 10 percent below the 10-year (1927-36) April 1 average. The shortage in number of layers below the 10-year April average is greatest, or about 19 percent in the West North Central, and 12 percent in the South Central areas and is 7 percent in the South Atlantic, and 4 percent in the East North Central and the Far Western areas. In the North Atlantic area numbers are 3 percent above the 10-year April 1 average.

Farmers evidently did not cull their flocks during March quite as severely this year as last year, when feed prices were exceptionally high. The decrease in average numbers during March was 2.8 percent for the United States, while last year's decrease was 3.1 percent and the 10-year average decrease for March has been 3.2 percent.

Eggs per hen: The record breaking seasonal production of eggs per layer that has persisted over the past twelve months was still pronounced on April 1. The reported average of 57.9 eggs per 100 hens and pullets in farm flocks compares with last year's April figure of 52.8, which was the same as the 10-year April average.

This year's April figure exceeds the previous high record for April of 54.7 eggs established in 1936, and is the highest of record for April in every major geographic area except the Far West.

Eggs produced per flock: The production of eggs per flock gives a rough indication of total production. Average production per flock on April 1 was 42.5 eggs. This compares with 40.7 eggs in 1937, and is the highest production per flock since 1930. Production during the 10 years 1925-34 was 43.2. From 1931 to 1935, however, the average April 1 production was only 40.7 per flock.

Young chickens on hand: The number of young chicks of this year's hatchings on hand on April 1 shows a big increase over numbers of young chicks on hand April 1 last year. The reported average of 42 chicks per farm flock is the highest average number reported for April 1 since 1927, the first year of the record, when an average of 43.5 chicks per flock was reported for April 1. This year's average is 29 percent greater than last year's low figure of 32.6 and is 22 percent above the April average of 34.3 for the 10 years 1927-36. It is about 35 percent above the April average of 31.2 for the 5 years 1932-36 when the average level of chicken production was low, and about 12 percent above the average of 37.4 chicks for the 5 years 1927-31 when the general level of production was high.

The large numbers of young chicks reported on hand on April 1 this year greatly exceed last year's numbers in every major geographic area. The number also tops the 12-year record in the North Atlantic area, is the second largest

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in size in the South Atlantic and Western areas, and third in the East North Central Division. The lingering effects of re-current droughts on chicken production are still to be seen in the South Central and West North Central Divisions, where the average size of April holdings of young chickens this year ranks fourth and seventh respectively among the 12 years of record.

The high level of numbers hatched has three principal causes: first, the low levels to which chicken numbers had fallen in 1937 which would normally be followed by some degree of recovery; second, the ample feed supplies; and third, the early spring this year.

The variation in the April 1 figures for young chickens on hand is very great from year to year, and while it tends to indicate the direction of the trend in numbers, it does not always do so, and it is far from being a safe indication of the extent of change even when showing the correct trend. While a substantial increase in the number of chicks raised this year is to be expected, it would be unsafe to assume that the increase will be proportional to that shown by the April 1 return.

Crop correspondents in February reported an intention to purchase 8 percent more baby chicks than in 1937. The relation of the feed-egg price ratio in past years to production of chickens suggests that the increase in chickens raised this year over last may reach that figure. The actual increase will depend upon price relationships during the next two months.